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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/587,729	07/27/2006	Yvonne Susanna J. Veldhuizen	F7760(V)	2503
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EXAMINER LEA, CHRISTOPHER RAYMOND				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/587,729

Applicant(s)

VELDHUIZEN ET AL.

Examiner

Christopher R. Lea

Art Unit

1619

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/88)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 01/03/2008
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____

DETAILED ACTION

This application is a 371 (national stage application) of PCT/EP05/00117.

Claims 1-19 are pending. Claims 1-19 are under examination.

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement(s) (IDS) submitted on January 3, 2008, was filed before the mailing date of the first office action on the merits. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97 & 1.98. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The term "essentially dispersed" in claim 1 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "essentially dispersed" is not defined by the claim, the

specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. It is unclear what level of dispersion would fall within the metes and bounds of the limitation "essentially dispersed". Claim 1 also recites "5-100% wt on fatty matter" in line 3 and "at least 1 wt% on the total weight" in line 5. It is unclear what is meant by "on" in these instances. Since claims 2-19 ultimately depend from claim 1, they have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112 second paragraph as well.

Regarding claim 3, it is unclear what is meant by "discrete regions." Two separate layers of fatty matter in the matrix would be in discrete regions but not dispersed, thereby rendering the claim internally inconsistent. Therefore, it is unclear at what size or volume the discrete regions become dispersed, hence the metes and bounds of this claim are untenable.

Regarding claim 6, the phrase "sugar derivative" renders the claim indefinite, because it is unclear which compounds are embraced by the term.

Regarding claim 7, the phrase "like" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitations following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d). Further, it is unclear whether "powdered (skim) milk" limits the claim to skim milk or renders skim milk an optional component.

A broad range or limitation together with a narrow range or limitation that falls within the broad range or limitation (in the same claim) is considered indefinite, since the resulting claim does not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired. See MPEP § 2173.05(c). Note the explanation given by the Board

of Patent Appeals and Interferences in *Ex parte Wu*, 10 USPQ2d 2031, 2033 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989), as to where broad language is followed by "such as" and then narrow language. The Board stated that this can render a claim indefinite by raising a question or doubt as to whether the feature introduced by such language is (a) merely exemplary of the remainder of the claim, and therefore not required, or (b) a required feature of the claims. Note also, for example, the decisions of *Ex parte Steigewald*, 131 USPQ 74 (Bd. App. 1961); *Ex parte Hall*, 83 USPQ 38 (Bd. App. 1948); and *Ex parte Hasche*, 86 USPQ 481 (Bd. App. 1949). In the present instance, claim 13 recites the broad recitation 0.1-65% wt, and the claim also recites 2-50% wt which is the narrower statement of the range/limitation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

7. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. Claims 1, 3-11, 17, & 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dahlsten et al. (WO 00/33669, cited by applicants on IDS).

Applicant claims

Applicant claims particulates that contain a fatty material comprising phytosterol in a matrix material comprising a protein and a carbohydrate. Applicant further claims food product compositions containing said particulates and a method of making the particulates.

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP 2141.01)

Dahlsten et al. teach, as a whole, food products containing phytosterols.

Claim 1: Dahlsten et al. teach particulates containing milk (a matrix material containing both a carbohydrate, lactose, and a protein, casein) and sitosterol (a phytosterol) (examples 10 & 11, p. 10).

Claims 3 & 4: Dahlsten et al. teach that the phytosterol are present in liposome particles in the matrix (examples 10 & 11, p. 10) which are discrete regions.

Claim 5: Dahlsten et al. teach milk as a matrix material, which necessarily contains dairy protein (examples 10 & 11, p. 10).

Claim 6: Dahlsten et al. teach milk as a matrix material, which necessarily contains the sugar lactose (examples 10 & 11, p. 10). Also, Dahlsten et al. teach a chocolate milk composition which contains 8% sugar (example 11a, p. 10)

Claim 7: Dahlsten et al. teach milk as a matrix material (examples 10 & 11, p. 10).

Claims 8 & 9: Dahlsten et al. teach liposome particles sizes of 1.3-5 μm (examples 10 & 11, p. 10).

Claim 10: Dahlsten et al. teach freeze-drying the composition (example 10, p. 10) which necessarily involves reducing the water content to below 5%.

Claim 11: Dahlsten et al. teach using the phytosterol liposomes in cream powder (whitener) (claim 14).

Claims 17 & 18: Dahlsten et al. teach preparing the particulates by emulsifying the matrix and fatty materials in an aqueous liquid, followed by homogenizing the emulsion (examples 1-3 & 11, p. 6-8 & 10), before drying the emulsion (example 11, p. 10).

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims

(MPEP 2141.02)

The difference between the teachings of Dahlsten et al. and the instant claims is that Dahlsten et al. do not specifically embody the claimed percent composition of the invention.

**Finding of *prima facie* obviousness
Rationale and Motivation (MPEP 2142-2143)**

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to vary the component percentages in the particulate composition taught by Dahlsten et al. and produce the instant invention. The skilled artisan would have been motivated to vary the component percentages because the normal desire of scientists or artisans to improve upon what is already generally known provides the motivation to determine where in a disclosed set of percentage ranges is the optimum combination of percentages. It is within the purview of the skilled artisan to discover the workable and optimum ranges through routine experimentation where the general conditions are known, and absent some evidence of the criticality of the claimed range, a difference in concentration will not support patentability.

From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in varying the percentages of the components and producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

9. Claims 2, 11-16, & 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dahlsten et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Goulson et al. (US PreGrant Publication 2004/0013708).

Applicant claims

Applicant claims food products containing phytosterol esters.

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP 2141.01)

Since claims 2, 11-16, & 19 depend from claim 1, rejection of claim 1 under 35 USC 103 is also appropriate. Detailed discussion of the rejection of claim 1 and the teachings of Dahlsten et al. appears above.

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims (MPEP 2141.02)

The difference between the teachings of Dahlsten et al. and the instant claims is that Dahlsten et al. fails to teach the claimed food products containing phytosterol particulates. This deficiency in Dahlsten et al. is cured by the teachings of Goulson et al.

Goulson et al. teach, as a whole, food products containing phytosterol esters (Goulson uses the collective term “steryl esters” for fatty acid esters of phytosterols, see paragraph 24).

Claim 2: Goulson et al. teach incorporating steryl esters into oil-in-emulsions for use in food products and pre-mixes (particulates) (paragraph 22).

Claim 11, 12, 14, & 19: Goulson et al. teach using the steryl esters in a variety of food products, such as whiteners, soups, sauces, and their pre-mixes (paragraph 49). The process claimed in claim 19 would necessarily be accomplished through the preparation of the composition claimed in claim 14.

Claim 13: Goulson et al. teach a composition containing 0.5% salt and 29% steryl esters (example 6 in paragraph 84, note all other claimed components are optional since the composition may contain 0% of them).

Claim 15: Goulson et al. teach a composition containing 1.5% instant coffee and 29% steryl esters (example 6 in paragraph 84).

Claim 16: Goulson et al. teach a composition containing 0.5% flavor, 56% sugar, and 29% steryl esters (example 6 in paragraph 84). Goulson et al. teach adding the creamer composition to tea (paragraph 49), hence it would have been obvious to use tea as the flavor in drink mix, and it would have been further obvious to use black tea as it is an immediately envisaged species from the genus of teas (black, green, oolong, and white teas).

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to formulate the food products taught by Goulson et al. using the particulates taught by Dahlsten et al. and produce the instant invention. The skilled artisan would have been motivated to use the particulates in the food products because Dahlsten et al. teach that the liposome particulates are easier to produce than the phytosterol esters, are more soluble than crystalline phytosterols, and are more easily absorbed in the intestine than either phytosterols or their esters (p. 3, line 9 through p. 4 line 26).

In light of the forgoing discussion, one of ordinary skill in the art would have concluded that the subject matter defined by the instant claims would have been obvious within the meaning of 35 USC 103(a).

From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in incorporating the liposomal phytosterol particulates of Dahlsten et al. into the food-products of Goulson et al. and producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Conclusion

Claims 1-19 are rejected. No claims are allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher R. Lea whose telephone number is (571) 270-5870. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu 7:30-5:00 ET.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Johann Richter can be reached on (571)272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CRL

/PORFIRIO NAZARIO GONZALEZ/
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